

Jan. 3, 1989
[S. Con. Res. 3]

ADJOURNMENT—SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses on Wednesday, January 4, 1989, at the conclusion of the joint session to count the electoral votes, it stand in recess until 3 o'clock post meridiem on Friday, January 20, 1989, and that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, January 4, 1989, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, January 19, 1989, or until 12 o'clock noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution; and that when the Senate recesses on Friday, January 20, 1989, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 25, 1989.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to January 3, 1989.

Jan. 4, 1989
[S. Con. Res. 4]

RECESS—SENATE

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding provisions of S. Con. Res. 3, the Senate may stand in recess at the close of business on January 4, 1989, until 3:00 p.m. on January 20, 1989, as provided in S. Con. Res. 3.

Agreed to January 4, 1989.

Feb. 2, 1989
[H. Con. Res. 33]

JOINT SESSION

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, February 9, 1989, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Agreed to February 2, 1989.

ADJOURNMENT—SENATE AND HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Feb. 9, 1989

[S. Con. Res. 14]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses on Thursday, February 9, 1989, at the conclusion of the joint session to receive a message from the President, it stand in recess until 2:15 post meridiem on Tuesday, February 21, 1989, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 9, 1989, it stand adjourned until 12:00 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 21, 1989, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to February 9, 1989.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES POW/MIA
FLAG—CAPITOL ROTUNDA CEREMONIES

Feb. 22, 1989

[S. Con. Res. 5]

Whereas America can never forget the sacrifices of our brave servicemen still missing in action, nor the heroic suffering of our prisoners of war;

Whereas the families of Americans missing in Southeast Asia, having suffered greatly themselves, joined together in 1970 as the National League of Families to facilitate and promote the fullest possible accounting for POW/MIAs;

Whereas the official National League of Families POW/MIA flag symbolizes the nationwide recognition that is justly deserved by the missing and unaccounted for servicemen of all armed conflicts; and

Whereas the POW/MIA flag is an effective means of further raising public consciousness on this key American issue: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol may be used on Thursday, March 9, 1989, at 3 p.m., for ceremonies to observe the unveiling of the National League of Families POW/MIA flag which shall be displayed in the Capitol Rotunda until a satisfactory accounting of all America's POW/MIA's has taken place. The POW/MIA flag so displayed shall be in such size and at such place as the Architect of the Capitol, the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate shall designate.

SEC. 2. The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations with respect to the use of the rotunda authorized by the first section.

Agreed to February 22, 1989.

Mar. 14, 1989
[S. Con. Res. 15]

SUDAN—FAMINE RELIEF AND PEACE ACTIVITIES

Whereas starvation and civil war have killed nearly 1,000,000 southern Sudanese civilians since 1983 and displaced 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of southern Sudan's 6,000,000 people;

Whereas numerous and reliable reports from the field document that both sides of the conflict, the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (hereafter in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "SPLA"), have not only neglected the welfare of southern Sudanese people, but in many instances have deliberately deprived southern Sudanese of food and medicine and have used food as a weapon of war;

Whereas combatants have massacred untold numbers of civilians, destroyed entire villages, and decimated the infrastructure in southern Sudan;

Whereas a national peace accord, which is essential both to an effective emergency relief effort and to a negotiated peace settlement, was endorsed by the SPLA and the Democratic Unionist Party in November 1988, but did not receive the agreement of the Government of Sudan;

Whereas the United States and other international donors have taken several significant steps to alleviate famine, including an October 1988 emergency airlift by the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and a relief operation carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross in both rebel and government-held areas in southern Sudan;

Whereas such humanitarian efforts are crucial first steps but assist only a small fraction of the more than 2,000,000 Sudanese in dire need of relief;

Whereas the United States has a special relationship with the people and Government of Sudan, including the provision of more than \$100,000,000 in bilateral and multilateral assistance in fiscal year 1988, the largest amount received by any nation in sub-Saharan Africa;

Whereas Secretary of State James A. Baker III, in a statement on February 8, 1989, emphasized that "starvation will almost certainly not end until the fighting ends," urged both the Government of Sudan and the SPLA to "put peace first and to agree to an early ceasefire" in order to facilitate relief, and called on "authorities at all levels on both sides to remove remaining obstacles and do everything possible to provide emergency relief to victims caught in garrison towns and other areas of the war zone"; and

Whereas the Secretary General of the United Nations, at the invitation of the Government of Sudan, has announced a relief conference to be held in Khartoum in March 1989: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),
That the Congress—

(1) commends Secretary of State Baker's statement of February 8, 1989, as a major step forward in dramatically focusing world attention upon the humanitarian disaster in Sudan and the urgent need for responsible action by the Government of Sudan and the SPLA to bring about a ceasefire, effective emergency relief, and implementation of a meaningful peace accord;

(2) commends the relief activities in Sudan of the Agency for International Development, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, international organizations, and American, international, and indigenous private and voluntary agencies;

(3) condemns and deplors the use of food as a weapon by the Government of Sudan and the SPLA and calls upon each of them to respect and honor the safe passage of food and emergency relief supplies to civilians in affected areas;

(4) supports all efforts by the international community, private and voluntary agencies, and concerned governments to provide assistance to imperiled Sudanese, including cross-border feeding operations and pre-positioning of food in southern Sudan;

(5) commends the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for its success in working simultaneously with the Government of Sudan and the SPLA to deliver food and emergency assistance to civilians on both sides of the conflict, and supports efforts by the ICRC to rapidly expand the volume of relief delivered and the number of sites reached;

(6) supports the expanding involvement of the Secretary General of the United Nations in promoting peace and relief activities in Sudan and commends the Government of Sudan for welcoming these efforts;

(7) urges the President and the Secretary of State to exercise vigorous international leadership in pressing for a genuine national reconciliation and an end to widescale starvation and suffering in Sudan, through forceful direct representations to the Government of Sudan and the SPLA, through sustained multilateral, diplomatic initiatives, and active United States-Soviet collaborations, and through the designation of a special United States Government envoy;

(8) urges the President and the Secretary of State to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of the United States' relationship with the Government of Sudan, including critical examination of future bilateral and multilateral assistance given by the United States to Sudan (other than humanitarian assistance), unless within 6 months after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution—

(A) the Government of Sudan has made demonstrable progress in facilitating increased relief to displaced populations in areas it controls, through for instance, increased mobilization of key government resources and improved controls over government-armed militias; and

(B) the Government of Sudan has made significant progress in negotiations with the SPLA for a national peace accord and a cease-fire; and